

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,

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## Monthly Summary.

**DOMESTIC.**—The correspondence between the Admiralty and Admiral Hope, on the subject of the conduct of the naval officers concerned in the late outrages in Jamaica, during martial law, and moved for by Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., has been published. Where censure is administered, it is done with suspicious moderation, and a simple expression of regret at his "acceptance of evidence which in many instances would not have been admitted before any ordinary tribunal, and in others would have been thought insufficient—notably the case in the trial of G. W. Gordon"—disposes of Lieutenant Brand's conduct, as President of the Morant Bay Courts-martial. Instructions for the guidance of officers, in any future emergency, are laid down, but "my Lords do not deem it necessary to order any further steps to be taken."

In connection with the recent troubles in Jamaica, a series of six letters, written by Mr. Frederic Harrison, of Lincoln's Inn, has been published in the *Daily News*. Mr. Harrison treats the subject of martial law in a very able and comprehensive manner, and we would recommend these letters to the attention of our readers. We believe it is the intention of the Jamaica Committee to reprint them in pamphlet form.

On the evening of Friday, the 7th December ult., Mr. Edmund Fry, well known in Peace and Anti-Slavery circles, died almost suddenly, while delivering an address at the Guildhall Tavern, on the subject of "Non-intervention." His truly amiable and gentle character had endeared him to a large circle, and the cause he more espe-

cially advocated loses in him a most valuable co-adjutor. The deceased gentleman was only in his fifty-sixth year, and was interred on the following Thursday in East Barnet Church-yard. His funeral was attended by a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen identified with the Peace and Anti-Slavery movements.

The Royal West-India Mail Steam-Packet Company has resolved to make a change upon the routine of service, in order to dispense with the vessels of its fleet remaining at St. Thomas. According to the former arrangement, the vessel which left Southampton transferred her cargo and passengers to two intercolonial vessels—one going on to Jamaica and Panama, the other—after touching at the different smaller islands—running to Trinidad and Demerara. The steamer which came from England remained at St. Thomas until the intercolonial return steamers arrived, when she received their united passengers and cargo for the return voyage to Southampton. The change decided on is that the steamer from Southampton shall tranship at St. Thomas the passengers and cargo only for the smaller islands, and for Trinidad, Demerara, and shall then herself proceed to Jamaica, where the intercolonial boat for Panama will meet her. Kingston will thus become a most important point, and ought to derive corresponding advantages from the change.

On the 17th ultimo., Mr. Godwin Smith, late Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, presided at the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, Oxford, and in the course of his address commented vigorously upon the conduct pursued in Jamaica by the authorities during the alleged insurrection. We regret that we are precluded, by want of space, from giving a

summary of the learned Professor's very able statement of the case.

A Public Meeting was held on the 27th ultimo, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, to hear an address from Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., on the subject of the proposed prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre. The Mayor, (George Dixon, Esq.) presided, and the meeting was a large one. At the conclusion of Mr. Hughes' address, a resolution was adopted, expressing sympathy with the objects of the Jamaica Committee, and deciding that a local Committee in furtherance thereof should be formed. A sum of 500*l.* was announced as subscribed, which it is expected will be doubled. Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, the solicitors of the Jamaica Committee, but in these cases acting for the agent in England of Dr. Bruce, of Vere, Jamaica, have issued writs against Mr. Eyre and General Nelson, in actions instituted against them for false imprisonment.

**BRAZIL.**—The Emperor has intimated that liberty shall be at once given to all the slaves belonging to the State, on condition that they accept military service against Paraguay. His Majesty gave freedom to his own slaves some time ago.

**FRANCE.**—The French abolitionists are paying much attention to the American question, and also to the movement in Spain and Brazil in favour of emancipation. M. Laboulaye has written two excellent leaders on the latter subject, in the *Journal des Débats*, and his son, M. René, also published one on Brazil in the *Revue Nationale* of September last. The same review, for the month of November, contains an elaborate paper on "The Situation in the United States," by M. Augustin Cochin, M. E. Laboulaye, M. Henri Martin, and M. de Gasparin; and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 15th of December, we find M. Duvergier de Hauranne writing at considerable length, and with great power, against President Johnson's policy.

**HOLLAND.**—The Committee of the *Amsterdam Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society* have received 3000 guilders (250*l.*) for Missions in Africa, from Surinam, contributed by individuals who were formerly slaves, and 800 guilders (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) from certain others towards repayment of sums advanced for their ransom.

**SPAIN.**—The articles in the French and the English press, on the question of emancipation, have produced a great effect in Madrid. The Royal Commission on Colonial Reform has been thrown into great commotion by them, and one of the most conservative members of it has proposed, as a means of silencing the foreign press, that the emancipation of all slaves of sixty years and upwards should be at once de-

clared. Senor Zeno, the pro-slavery delegate from Porto Rico, has protested against the protest of his colleagues, and the pro-slavery deputies from Cuba have done the same. Strange to add, while they declare that the slaves are so well off, that freedom would be prejudicial to them, they assert that Slavery ought gradually to be abolished—if at all—because it is inconsistent with humanity. The Porto Rican delegates are quite firm.

**UNITED STATES.**—*Congressional.*—The second session of the thirty-ninth Congress opened on the 3rd ult. The President's Message was read in both Houses. Mr. Johnson reiterates his formerly expressed opinions on the subject of "reconstruction," urging the admission into Congress of loyal senators and representatives from the States which claimed to secede, supporting the recommendation by the same reasons as on previous occasions, but in a more moderate tone. He briefly refers to the report from the Treasury Department, commending its suggestions to careful consideration, without expressing his own views, except to advocate retrenchment and economy. He advises such legislation as may be necessary to preserve the dykes of the Mississippi river; urges the importance of allowing the District of Columbia a delegate to Congress, in like manner with those from the Territories; and suggests that Congress encourage efforts to improve and reorganize agriculture in the South. He congratulates the country on being at peace with foreign countries, and on the success of the Atlantic telegraph, and anticipates equal or greater results from the projected line *viâ* Behring's Straits. The object of General Sherman's mission to Mexico is stated to be the obtaining of information necessary to promote intercourse with that republic. The French Emperor, having agreed with the United States' Government last spring to remove his forces from Mexico in three detachments, the first in last month, lately decided not to withdraw any at that time, but with the expressed purpose of removing all next spring. The Government has protested against this decision, and a hope is expressed that the Emperor will recede from his present position. The Alabama claims have not been settled by Great Britain; but there is reason to expect that the demands of the Government will be met in a friendly spirit. The President condemns the Fenian invasion of Canada, but hopes that mercy will be shewn to the prisoners. He suggests some action or expression by Congress on behalf of naturalized citizens, from whom certain European Governments claim a right to exact military service, in case of transient visits to their native coun-

tries, as if they had continued to reside there.

A Bill has been introduced in the Senate, to prevent the illegal appointment of officers of the United States, and providing that no money shall be paid to any person nominated for any office who has been rejected by the Senate, and subsequently reappointed by the President; also prescribing penalties for so entering upon an office, and for any accounting officer who may pay a salary to such appointee. Another Bill proposes to regulate the tenure of offices, providing that any officers, except heads of departments, appointed with the concurrence of the Senate, shall be entitled to hold said office till a successor shall be duly qualified; that in case of misconduct or disability occurring during the recess of the Senate, the President may fill the vacancy by granting a commission, to expire at the end of the next session; but the evidence and reasons for the President's action shall be in writing, and filed in the proper department; and no appointment shall be made without the Senate's concurrence after the session when the temporary commission shall expire.

Mr. Sumner had made an ineffectual attempt to get to a vote the House Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia. He had also given notice of his intention to introduce resolutions on the subject of reconstruction, to assert the entire control of Congress over the subject, and especially to deny the right of the rebellious States to pass over the constitutional amendments.

In the House, three new members from Tennessee, and three from Kentucky, had been sworn in. Eliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a Bill to repeal the Act of 1862, which authorizes the President to grant amnesty and pardon to participants in the rebellion. Objection was made, but the rules were suspended, and the Bill passed, Yeas 111, Nays 29. Schenck, of Ohio, introduced a Bill providing for three regular sessions of the Fortieth Congress, and those succeeding, the first to meet at noon on the 4th of third month, the day on which their term of election begins, which was made the special order for the 11th ult. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a Bill providing that officers appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, should be subject to removal only with such concurrence, the President to be allowed to suspend for misconduct or disability occurring during the recess, and to fill the vacancy temporarily; but if the Senate, when met, refuse to concur in such suspension, the officer shall resume his functions; and every person nominated, and not confirmed, shall be incapable of

holding any office under the United States for three years thereafter, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate. It was made a special order for the 7th ult.

The House has removed from the chairmanship of committees three members who supported the policy of President Johnson, and has instructed the Judiciary Committee to report on the mode of proceeding to be adopted for trial and impeachment in cases before the Senate.

A resolution by Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and adopted by a majority of 107 to 37, demands that the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill providing territorial governments for the several districts of country formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants, born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized, and not participants in the late rebellion, full equal political rights in such territorial governments.

The House of Representatives had passed the Bill excluding from the next Congress the representatives from all States not recognised by the present Congress.

Both Houses of Congress had passed, by a two-thirds vote, the Bill granting the suffrage, irrespective of colour, within the District of Columbia. Several bills introduced into Congress for supplying territorial governments to Southern States had been referred to a joint committee of reconstruction. It was expected that the holiday adjournment of Congress would extend from the 20th December to the 3rd January.

Both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature had rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a nearly unanimous vote.

*Miscellaneous.* — The Constitutional Amendment is unanimously rejected by the Southern States. The Legislatures of Texas, Georgia, and Alabama, and the Lower House of Arkansas, have refused to ratify it. Governor Orr of South Carolina, and Governor Humphreys of Mississippi, have advised its rejection. There appears to be no hope of its adoption by Virginia or Louisiana. Governor Marvin of Florida, in his recent message, opposes it; and Governor Worth, in his message to the North Carolina Legislature, submits a long argument, intended to shew that the proposition is tyrannical, and that the South would be dishonoured in accepting it.

At a Republican Congressional caucus, recently held, a strong hostile feeling was manifested toward President Johnson, and a resolution was passed recommending the



Senate to reject appointments made by the President on political grounds. Mr. Boutwell urged the appointment of a Congressional Committee, to inquire whether the President's acts justified impeachment.

An interesting and important judicial decision has also been rendered in St. Martinsville, Louisiana, by Judge Frederick Gates, of the Third District Court. The case was a trial for murder, alleged to have been committed by a negro in July 1865; and the defendant moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that at the time the crime was committed he was a slave, and therefore not amenable to existing laws, nor subject to the jurisdiction of any existing legal tribunal. Judge Gates, in order to determine the status of the accused, was compelled elaborately to review the progress of emancipation, and the several political actions in the State, by which the Constitution of 1864 became its fundamental law, and also to determine at what precise period the abolition of Slavery became a fixed legal fact in Louisiana. This he did in a logical and forcible manner, and his conclusions released the accused from custody. The indictment was quashed.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has recently decided, that "persons with less than one-fourth of African blood in their veins are white men."

In the same State, and in the West, petitions are in circulation for signatures, praying for the immediate impeachment of President Johnson.

At the Twentieth Anniversary of the American Missionary Association, held on the 20th October ultimo, it was resolved to make an appeal for 400,000 dollars for the current year, in aid of the freedmen. During the past year the Association has had under commission, among the freedmen, 353 persons, of whom 264 were females and 89 males; 41 are ministers of the Gospel, nearly all of whom are engaged in teaching. Their distribution in the field has been, in Maryland 9, Virginia 122, North Carolina 35, South Carolina 42, Georgia 52, Mississippi 27, Tennessee 26, Kentucky 9, Missouri 9, Illinois 13, Indiana 1, Florida 4, Alabama 2, Louisiana 2, Texas 4. The number of scholars under instruction has been about 20,000.

Recently, at Atala county, Missouri, one Samuel Winters was tried for the homicide of a negro. The witnesses were negroes, and not only were objections made that their testimony was incompetent, but this being overruled, the jury were urged to disregard it as unworthy of belief. But the jury convicted the man of manslaughter, and the Circuit Judge, J. A. P. Campbell, elected by the people, and held in the

highest esteem, in passing sentence upon him, approved of the verdict, and of the admissibility of such testimony as a basis for conviction.

The College of the Propaganda at Rome are waking up to the importance of securing a foothold among the freedmen. A council of Roman Catholics, recently in session in Baltimore, had taken into consideration the condition of the freedmen, in consequence of a letter from Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome. The points discussed were the appointment of an Apostolic Prefect, with episcopal powers, for the special superintendence of missions among the blacks; the erection of separate churches for these people; the admission of coloured men to the priesthood; the establishment of convents of coloured nuns, and of schools for children; and, finally, the instruction of congregational singing in the vernacular into negro churches.

**WEST INDIES. — Barbados.** — The Barbados newspapers give a sad account of the result of the emigration from that island to Liberia of the party of Barbadian labourers which left some two years ago to seek a settlement on the West Coast. The total number was 297, of whom 86 have died, and the remainder are said to be located on a spot thirty miles distant from the capital, wanting provisions, raiment, and, indeed, all the necessaries of life. They had written home for assistance.

**Jamaica.** — Sir J. P. Grant has given permission for the disinterment of the remains of the late G. W. Gordon, and for their reburial in the Gordon chapel, Morant Bay. He has dismissed Gordon Ramsay from all public employment. The Governor has also issued a circular to the clerks of the several vestries in the island, informing them that parishes must henceforth be relieved of the expenses heretofore incurred for ecclesiastical purposes. Sir J. P. Grant is anything but popular with the planter class, who designate him as "the Bengal tiger, and the Negro Governor." The latter is certainly a title of which he may be proud.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE following are extracts from the President's Message to Congress, which bear upon the question of reconstruction and of the Freedmen :

#### FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual Legislative labours. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquil-



lity, and civil authority, have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people by their voluntary action are maintaining their Governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

#### THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In my message of the 4th of December 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the general Government. Provisional governors had been appointed, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled, and senators and representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African Slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the executive department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal senators and representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the general Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the mean time, the Executive department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary

officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of Slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the coloured race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favour of Tennessee by the admission of her senators and representatives.

#### NON-ADMISSION OF LOYAL REPRESENTATIVES.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal senators and representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives, and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards that renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that "each State shall have at least one representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be deemed a voice in that branch of the national Legislature.

#### STATES ARE NOT CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The legislative, executive

and judicial departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each house declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavouring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of 20,000,000 dollars annually laid upon the United States by the Act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the Act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognised their presence as States in the Union; and they have for judicial purposes been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the executive department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22nd day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the judicial department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, and in the supreme, circuit, and district courts.

#### NO DANGER IN ADMITTING REPRESENTATIVES.

In the admission of senators and representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when

the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a senator or representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation—I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

#### EFFECTS OF SUCH ADMISSION.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigour and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to shew to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of Republican Government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital now awaiting an opportunity for investment into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present

troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

#### CONSOLIDATION TO BE AVOIDED.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endure to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the general Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the constitution and the laws.

#### EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.

The executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement or approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

#### NORTH CAROLINA COLOURED MUTUAL PROTECTION LEAGUE.

WE are glad to see the coloured people of the South moving in the direction indicated by the following resolutions, adopted at the Coloured Educational Convention, recently held at Raleigh, N.C. We hope this example will be followed in other States.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, In the counties of Jones, Duplin, Craven, Hyde, Halifax, and many others in the State, outrages are committed, such as killing, shooting, and robbing the unprotected people for the most trifling offences, and, in frequent instances, for no offence at all; and, Whereas, In most cases, criminals who wantonly commit these deeds are permitted to roam freely at large without arrest for their crimes, even in places where these crimes are perpetrated; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the coloured people in every county, district, and village throughout the State form themselves into auxiliary leagues, which leagues shall be connected with the State organization, its bureau being located in Raleigh, N.C., and whose duty it shall be to receive reports from the auxiliary leagues, or from the people, and communicate them to headquarters, and such newspapers throughout the country as it may deem fit, so that the Government and world may know of the cruelties inflicted on us, and by the disadvantages under which we labour.

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the coloured people of North Carolina, appreciate with profound gratitude, and endorse the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress in the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, and Constitutional Amendment, hoping that a like spirit of justice and humanity may guide the acts of the fortieth session, until legislation shall protect equally the rights of all American citizens, without regard to race or colour, for which we whall ever pray.



"Whereas the unreconstructed States regard taxation without representation as unjust, and not in conformity with a republican form of government; therefore

"Resolved, That we, native born, coloured citizens of North Carolina, regard the same principle as applicable to us in every relation, unjust and in direct violation of the sacred rights of American citizens.

"Whereas, In the different counties in this State, our children, the dearest ties of which bind us in domestic life, and which makes the ties of home endearing, are ruthlessly taken from us and bound out without our consent; therefore

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against such violations, and will do all in our power to prevent its further continuance."

### MENTAL CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.

If that large class of Americans, imported and native, who have been educated to express their hatred of equal rights, and their prejudice against race, by mouthing with hot rage, or airy contempt, the word "Nigger!" could be compelled to visit in detachments the Philadelphia Institute for Coloured Youth, on Shippen Street, they would speedily get cured of the false ideas upon which Slavery in the United States sought a logical and lawful foundation, and which now inspire the opponents of impartial suffrage to resist the extension of the ballot to the black man. We visited this school last week, and for two days witnessed its annual commencement exercises. We saw there abundant evidence:

I. That under the management and instruction of coloured teachers, male and female, there is in Philadelphia a school for the education of girls and boys in the Latin and Greek classics, the mathematics, history, geography, and composition, which is fully equal to the best of the endowed academies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This is saying a great deal, but we will stand by it.

II. We saw that under the development of this culture, favoured by the strong social position which the coloured population in Philadelphia have attained in that freest of our great cities, there were 181 boys and girls, of African descent, as intelligent, as self-respectful, as well-mannered, as well-dressed, and as promising as the same number of school children in any of the best schools in New England. To be more specific, we saw a large school of coloured pupils, who in no respect, save colour and features, differed at all from the best educated and most carefully-trained white boys

and girls of the same age in the best academies of the Northern States. In all respects they were fully their equals.

III. We saw coloured children of both sexes, between the ages of twelve and nineteen, rigidly examined in Xenophon's *Anabasis* and the Greek Testament, in Virgil's *Æneid*, Cicero's Orations, and Horace's songs, in plane and spherical trigonometry, Legendre's geometry, algebra, mental arithmetic, English analysis, history and geography, and saw that they understood and knew what they recited; that they were radically and thoroughly instructed; that their answers to questions were not exercises of memory; that they had not been drilled parrot-like for a public show, and that they had successfully received from coloured instructors the education which our best schools give white children preparatory to entering college.

IV. We heard compositions read and declamations delivered upon such themes as "The Essential Features of a Republic;" "Music as an Element of Worship;" "The Education of Women;" "The Age of Pericles;" "The American Congress;" "The Province of Poetry;" "Individual Effort;" "The New Rome;" "The Two Cæsars." These performances, — original, marked with thought, of a high grade of excellence in the use of language and structure of sentences, and full of generous feeling and morality, — had they been listened to by the most prejudiced upholders of caste, would surely have shamed them out of all further talk about the inferiority of the African race, and brought them to a candid confession, that there is nothing in the organization of the coloured American which should withhold from him complete political enfranchisement — nothing in his character or capacities which can longer uphold the mean and cowardly lie that the Government of the United States was intended to be a "white man's government."

Richard Humphreys, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, preparing for his death in the year 1832, devised 10,000 dollars in trust, "to instruct descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trade, and in agriculture, in order to prepare and qualify them to act as teachers in those branches of useful business." That little sum of money was the seed from which has grown up the Shippen Street Coloured High School. It would well repay a visit of any public-spirited man in this city. The example of beneficence and patriotism set by the Quaker Humphreys, if followed in New York by some citizen intrusted with great wealth, would produce results of the highest social and political value. — *New York Tribune*.

## NEGRO WORTHIES.

*(The Walkers—Father and Son.)*

ABOUT the year 1830 a panic was raised in several of the Southern States of the American Union, by the discovery of scattered copies of an inflammatory pamphlet, called "Walker's Appeal," which were found here and there in the hands of the more intelligent slaves. David Walker was a negro, having his home in Boston, and his pamphlet was devised and written wholly by himself, and published at the expense of a few coloured men who had earned something more than a living.

One of the chief of the company was James E. Scarlet, a sweeper of chimneys, in whose house Walker lived. A conversation with Scarlet, by a gentleman of this city in 1833, in which was developed the crushing anxiety of these two friends as to the future of their sons, under the weight of prejudice then every where existing, led to some results having a more than temporary or personal importance, of which we need not now speak.

A copy of Walker's pamphlet lies before us as we write. It is the third edition, dated 1830, makes eighty-eight pages octavo, and purports on the title-page to have been written in Boston, in September, 1829. It is an "Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World," and undertakes to show that "We, the coloured people of the United States, are the most degraded and abject set of beings that ever lived since the world began;" and that "the Christians of America, who hold us in Slavery, treat us more cruel and barbarous than any heathen nation did any people whom it had reduced to the same condition." It is evidently the work of an illiterate negro, of powerful intellect, fired with the deepest earnestness, and pouring out his thoughts in unformed sentences, but with words of great force. He urges the people to education, to self-respect and self-defence, and to an inflexible hostility against "the colonizing plan," which he held to be a chief cause of their wretchedness. He says, page 37:

"I would crawl on my hands and knees through mud and mire to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and humbly supplicate him to instil into me that which neither men nor devils could remove only with my life. For coloured people to acquire learning in this country makes tyrants quake and tremble on their sandy foundations. Why, what is the matter? Why, they know that their infernal deeds of cruelty will be made known to the world. Do you suppose one man of sense and learning would submit himself, his father, mother, wife, and children, to be slaves to a

wretched man like himself, who, instead of compensating him for his labours, chains and beats him and his family almost to death, leaving life enough, however, to work, and to call him master? No, no! he would cut his devilish throat from ear to ear, and well do the slaveholders know it. The bare name of educating the coloured people scares our cruel oppressors to death. But if they do not have enough to be frightened for yet, it will be because they can always keep us ignorant. The whites shall have enough of the black yet, as true as God sits on his throne in heaven."

Walker had travelled secretly over the South, upon his self-appointed mission, until his soul was frenzied at the oppression he saw. He used to go out and distribute his pamphlets with his own hand; only a few ever came into the hands of white men, North or South. This was years before the beginning of Mr. Garrison's agitation among the whites. At length poverty and sickness cut short his labours, which found no encouraging response among the people—his experience forcibly recalling that of the first Moses among the Hebrew slaves in Egypt.

The man and his pamphlet are brought to our recollection by reading the following paragraph in a Boston paper:

"ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The Republicans of Charlestown, Mass., have nominated for the Legislature Ed. Garrison Walker, Esq., son of David Walker, famous as the author of a pamphlet which, thirty-six years ago, created a great stir at the South. This gentleman, a lawyer in Charlestown, has been long prominent in political meetings, and will do credit to himself and his race anywhere. His election is regarded as certain."

The election has taken place, and the son of David Walker will take his seat among the legislators of the old Commonwealth, where the father shed tears of agony at the prospect of his children—in a city where, at that day, "the school committee forbid the coloured children learning grammar," as he says at page 39.—*New York Evening Post.*

## FREEDMEN'S COLUMN.

General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has transmitted to General Howard a report of the condition of the freedmen in Louisiana for the quarter ending with the 30th ult. He says the prospects of the cotton crop are gloomy; continued and heavy rains, with the appearance of the army worm in many parts of the State, having seriously affected it. Many employers, whose crop has been de-

stroyed, will not be able to pay those whom they have employed, and there appears to be a general desire to free themselves from the responsibility of maintaining them. Many of the freedmen, who have engaged to work for a share of the crop, will be left not only destitute of the means of support for the coming winter, but in debt to the land owners for supplies advanced to them in the summer. Some of those who have laboured faithfully until the crop was ready to harvest are now being discharged and driven away, on pretence of their having been insolent. In some parts of the State, outrages on the freedmen, and even homicides, are frequent. Sometimes the latter are investigated by a coroner's jury, which in some instances justifies the act, and releases the perpetrator. When the case comes under the notice of the agent of the Bureau, the parties are sometimes held to bail in a nominal sum; but the trial of a white man for killing a freedman can, in the existing state of society, be only a farce. The location of homesteads by the freedmen is progressing favourably, but it is questionable whether they will be allowed to remain peaceably on their lands.

General Tillson, in Georgia, is stated to have published an announcement that the civil authorities of Henry Co. having failed to protect the freed people and the agents of the Bureau, he will maintain a garrison in said county until the conduct of the people and the action of the authorities warrant the belief that the laws will be enforced, and all classes of citizens protected in their rights of person and property.

General Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, has issued an order, declaring that during the season for picking cotton, and harvesting rice and corn, and until the crops are prepared for market, and divided among those who have produced them on shares, persons will not be permitted to trade in these products, without a written license from the town or city authorities, countersigned by the military officer of the district. The object is to protect the freedmen, when they have worked for a share of the crop, from being cheated of their wages.

The Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Northern Alabama, it is said, represents the people of that section as anxious for a peaceful settlement of all national difficulties, accepting the present condition of affairs in good faith, treating the freedmen honourably and humanely, and not entertaining malice against Northern men, whose conduct is not offensive. Business is being re-established, the plantations produce bountifully, and enterprising men are prospering.

Such is the growing desire for instruction among the coloured people of Washington, that over 5000 are daily in attendance at the schools in operation there. In the normal school, for the training of teachers and ministers of the Gospel who are to go south among their own people, there are nearly one hundred members.

At its twentieth anniversary meeting, the American Missionary Association passed the following resolutions, which present, in a few words, the actual position of the Freedmen's-Aid movement. The sixth resolution was amended, to the effect, that the sum to be raised in cash should be 400,000 dollars (80,000*l.*) instead of 300,000 dollars (60,000*l.*):

1. That this, the twentieth anniversary of the American Missionary Association, marks an era in its history, and gives it occasion to render thanks to God for greatly increased receipts, for marked progress in its work at the South, and for the general health of our officers, Missionaries, and teachers.

2 That the physical condition of the freedmen, and especially of the many utterly friendless and destitute orphans, still demands commiseration and help. The want of work and wages, the precarious tenure of their homes and lands, and the extensive failure of the crops of cotton and corn, leaving many of this people, without fault of theirs, in a suffering condition, calls upon this Association for the continuance of its most strenuous exertions for their physical relief.

3. That the educational progress of the freedmen, attested by the monthly reports of the teachers, the testimony of unprejudiced witnesses, and especially by the early and extended call for Normal schools, furnishes cheering evidence of the capacity of these people for improvement, and requires a great enlargement of our school operations.

4. That a people so thoroughly religious in their natural instincts as the freedmen are, and yet so uncultured in regard to practical morality, can be permanently benefited only by an education that is blended with religion, and, therefore, this Association feels the duty to be still pressing on it to continue the union of education and religion in its work at the South, and, in its entirely unsectarian, yet evangelical character, as heretofore, it invites cordially the co-operation therein of the whole church of Christ.

5. That the freedmen of the United States have a claim upon this nation, founded upon the wrongs they have suffered, the wealth their toil has given us, and the common humanity they inherit, their tried loyalty to us in our struggles, their valour in many a well-fought field, and that God in his providence has committed to us, in trust, them and all the coloured people of our land, that we should not only enfranchise them, but give them an opportunity of the highest culture in art, education, and religion, so that they may be fitted for the work and mission to which God has called them. He has in a remarkable manner identified their welfare with



our own, as a nation, so that we cannot be free, elevated, just and honourable except in the fulfilment of our duties to them. That He has opened a field before us for the highest of moral victories—a victory over the spirit of caste—and and of national prejudice and antipathy, and is calling on us to illustrate on a vast scale, in this and other cases, the spirit and principles of the unity of all nations in the love and fear of God.

6. That in view of the large increase of its income during the past year, and the demand for greatly enlarged efforts, humane, educational, and religious, now pressing upon it, the Association will endeavour to raise 300,000 dollars in cash during the fiscal year upon which it has entered.

We take the following estimate of the result of free labour in the Southern States from Messrs. Neill Brothers and Co's. circular, dated New York, December 4, 1866. It is an extract from the report of Major-General Sickles, commanding the department of the South, presented to Congress:

The misgivings of many planters as to the disposition of free negroes to work for wages gradually gave way. It soon became evident, that with proper energy, capital, patience, and tact on the part of the landholders, if they failed to make good crops, the failure would neither result from the lack of available hands, nor from the omission of the military authorities to exert a proper influence upon the labouring population. It is only just to declare, as the result of my observations, that the conduct of the coloured population has deserved all praise, and justifies the belief that, as freedmen, they will become reliable, worthy, and useful citizens. And now, at the close of the year, I do not hesitate to affirm, that where the season has been favourable, wages liberal, facilities for culture ample, the superintendence diligent and judicious, and the labourers well treated, the average production has been equal to ordinary years before emancipation. "Wherever the planters wish the thing to succeed, it is successful." This remark, quoted from the report of the Marquis of Sligo, Colonial Governor of Jamaica in 1835, is as truly applicable to these States as it could have been to the British West Indies after emancipation.

All the greater weight will be attached to these observations from the fact that their author was, before the war, a pro-slavery Democrat (having held the United States' Consulship in London under President Buchanan), and one whose worst enemy never accused him of partiality for the negro.

Miss Elizabeth Jones, a teacher at Roanoka Island, North Carolina, who has been making an extensive tour on the main land, reports much suffering among both white and coloured, a part the result of their own ignorance and folly, and a part the inevitable result of the habits of their former life.

The old planters are often unable to secure profitable labour from their former slaves, and predict that they will fall away as the Indians have. She found, in Martin County, a Northerner who had purchased a farm, and commenced farming under the most unfavourable circumstances. It had been running wild during the war, was growing up to pine trees, fences destroyed, ditches filled up, &c. As he had built a steam mill by a gushing river, and was doing a good business there, he could not be present daily at his farm, so he hired an overseer, called the coloured ones together, and said: "I want labourers. I intend to cultivate so many acres in cotton. This man will oversee the work, not to oppress, but to encourage and direct. Those who work well shall be paid well. Those who do not will be immediately paid and discharged." The men were pleased, have done well, and are now picking such a crop of cotton as the astonished natives never saw before. They say, "The niggers will work for him because he is a Yankee."

She asked an old planter whether his people would not do better if they had some one to oversee, direct? He replied, "It would not do for me to have an overseer." Others said the same. She says the planters have abused the power they once had, and not a coloured person would work for them if they employed one. Thousands of acres are lying waste in all directions on the mainland; and on Roanoka Island are a thousand people who have nothing to do, and who, if they would go over and labour diligently, would have one half of all they raise. "Encouragement from Northerners," says Miss Jones, "will do much towards bringing this about."

#### NOTICE TO FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR subscribers are respectfully informed that their Annual Contributions to the funds of the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* fell due on the 1st of the current month. All subscribers to the amount of Ten Shillings annually are entitled to receive, post-free, a copy of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, and of any tract or pamphlet issued by the Society. To non-subscribers, the *Reporter* is sent on payment of Four Shillings in advance, commencing on the 1st of January. Payments should be made to the Secretary, L. A. Chamerovzow, either in stamps or by Post-office Order, made payable at the Post-office, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., London.

## The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

IN another column will be found such extracts from the President's Message to Congress as relate to the great question of the day. It is evident that the President has learnt nothing from the expression of the popular will, as indicated by the result of the recent elections. He adheres to his own views on the subject of "reconstruction," and, notwithstanding their repudiation by the nation at large, persists in thrusting them forward. Taken as an exposition of principles, those parts of the message which are most open to adverse comment are the most plausible, because they are fundamentally not unsound. There is, to wit, no difference of opinion as to the admission to Congress of loyal senators and representatives from other States, that is, from States lately in rebellion. What is wanted is a definition of the meaning attached to the word "loyal." According to Mr. Johnson, all the late rebel States which have adopted the constitutional amendment against Slavery are loyal, and their delegates to Congress are equally to be so regarded. But this is not the national view. Loyalty, from the popular standing-point, means an honest intention to deal fairly with the classes emancipated by the war, or in consequence of it; to give them equal privileges before the law; equal rights as citizens, including the franchise. The late Slave States are now, in one sense, loyal, because they have been overcome, and cannot but submit to the authority they once defied. If, however, we take into account the wholesale murders in them of freedmen, and the undisguised hostility of the most popular leaders of Southern opinion to any thing like a recognition of the rights of the emancipated before the law, the fact is apparent that their loyalty to the new order of things is an empty sound. The nation at large feels that the long pending and constantly disturbing question of Slavery must now be settled, once and for ever; and that to leave the future condition and interests of the freedmen in the hands of their former masters and their adherents, would be an utter abandonment of the objects for which, in its latter stage, the late war was waged, and for which the nation has made such awful sacrifices.

There is no disguising the fact; the people mistrust the States that were recently in rebellion, and they desire to have a guarantee for their "loyalty." If they were to be admitted to Congressional re-

presentation, according to Mr. Johnson's plan of "reconstruction," no long time would elapse before the coloured population would again be reduced to Slavery, or, at any rate to a condition not materially different. For this contingency the people of the North are not prepared, and do not choose to provide. They are resolute to destroy Slavery, root, branch, and fibre; and no impartial person can read the record of the proceedings at the late elections without feeling convinced that the stream of public opinion sets strongly against Mr. Johnson. The effort which the slaveocracy and their partisans are making to regain power is not a novel feature in the history of the anti-slavery struggle, and is, indeed, the course of despotism everywhere. Power of any kind is not at once relinquished by those who have once enjoyed its possession; and, in proportion to its absolutism, is the reluctance to renounce it greater or less. Such a despotism as Slavery, which gave the slaveholders not only all the material advantages of property possession in their victims, but political influence almost unlimited, would naturally be clung to with the most terrible tenacity, by those in whom it was vested, and be defended with the energy of despair. The institution once abolished, it was certain that the most desperate attempts would be made to retain it in substance, and hence the jealousy with which the action of the late rebel States has been watched by the republican party. The municipal laws of those States could not be repealed by Congress, and, being adverse to the coloured population, must inevitably have led to the substitution of serfdom; conditions differing only in name. Under these circumstances, the only course was to neutralize what could not be abolished. This was attempted by the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and accomplished by the Civil Rights Bill; but it is clear, from the course of the late Slave States in refusing the Constitutional Amendment, that they will not, if they can help it, accept the consequences of their defeat in the field. The President has unhappily strengthened this recalcitrant spirit. His prejudices and leanings are Southern, and the hostility he manifested towards the rebel Southerners, when he so unexpectedly succeeded to the Presidential chair, has been of the hollowest kind. It was fortunate that the wisdom of the founders of the Republic placed the real power of government in Congress. To his cost, as a ruler, the President has found himself confronted and defeated by a tribunal whose prerogatives he denied and defied; and in asserting its supremacy, the Republicans have shewn their patriotism and wisdom. The contest is interesting,

not as one of party, but because it has been engaged avowedly on the one hand to secure equal rights and privileges for the freedmen, and, on the other, to keep them in a state of servitude. The victory must be gained by those who contend for right, and the proposition to impeach the President, which is not now confined to what is termed the "Radical party," shows how serious the question is becoming, and how determined are the leaders of the popular cause to remove every obstacle between them and their patriotic purpose.

In the meanwhile, the freedmen are everywhere proving themselves fit for freedom. They are working satisfactorily, are helping one another, are learning and sending their children to learn, and, in a word, are falsifying the predictions of their enemies. Much misery, it is true, still exists amongst them in certain districts; but it is greater amongst the poor white class. Both will be benefited by legislation which places them on the same basis of equality before the law; and we may rest assured that the people of the United States will not stay their hand until they have completed the noble work they have undertaken.

#### LEGISLATION FOR THE NEGRO.

It is urged against those who advocate the cause of the negro, that they want to place him in a better position than his white fellow-subject. Of course this broad assertion is simply an untruth. What is demanded for him is, that he shall be, in all respects, entitled to the same rights and privileges as his fellows of the more favoured race; and when he is not in possession of them, that he shall be justified in demanding them; or when he has been deprived of them, after enjoying them, that he shall also be justified in protesting against the outrage. One need but peruse the admirable analysis of "Twenty-five Years of Civilization in Jamaica," by Mr. John Ludlow,\* to be satisfied that the tendency of all the laws passed during that period has been of a pro-slavery character. The same will be found to be likewise the case, to a greater or a lesser extent, in all the British West-India Colonies, although the negro pays the larger proportion of the taxes, and contributes most to their wealth and prosperity, even Jamaica not excepted.

This tendency to class legislation is the rule wherever the coloured race and the white are in contact; and of this we have a remarkable illustration in the case of Sierra Leone. Here there is a population of nearly 50,000, of whom but a few hun-

dreds are white. On the 16th of November last, the Governor in Council passed an Ordinance abolishing trial by jury in civil actions. This objectionable statute—now awaiting confirmation from home—was submitted to the Legislative Council without notice to the public or to their representatives. The unofficial members of the Council knew nothing about it until the very day it was passed; one of them only a few minutes before he entered the Council-chamber, and the other not until he had taken his seat at the board. Nor was this all, for before some of the members had time to examine the Ordinance, it was proceeded with, and adopted at that one sitting, after only one reading, and in less than an hour. The assenting parties were Governor Blackall and three salaried officials, his Legislative Council, namely, Major Ivey (Commander of the Forces), A. Pike (Acting Colonial Secretary), and H. J. Huggins (Acting Chief Justice and Queen's Advocate). Messrs. Heddle and Ezzidio, the only two unofficial members in the Council were also present. Mr. Ezzidio voted against the Ordinance, and no doubt Mr. Heddle did the same. Yet this Ordinance alters the constitution of the colony, and is, of course, one of the most vital importance, in its consequences to the coloured population. These statements are embodied in the protest against the Ordinance which certain of the African inhabitants of Freetown have forwarded to the Earl of Carnarvon, and which contains so admirable an exposition of their case, that we cannot do better than reproduce it, for the information of our readers. We preface it by a reprint of extracts from the "Ordinance to make further provision for the Administration of Justice within the settlement of Sierra Leone and its dependencies."

#### EXTRACTS.

Art. 11. That in any action at law in the said Supreme Court, when the parties, plaintiff and defendant, in any such action shall join issue on any matter of fact, the trial of such issue or issues shall and may be by one or more of the Judges of the said Court without a jury; and the decision of the said Judge or Judges in every cause or action tried without a jury, shall be of the same effect as the verdict of a jury, and shall be taken and adjudged to be, and shall be recorded as, the judgment of the said Supreme Court; and the proceedings upon and after such trial, as to the power of the Court or Judge, the evidence, and otherwise, shall be the same as in the case of trial by jury.

Art. 13. In any action tried in the said Supreme Court by and before any Judge thereof in which the damages assessed by the said Court or any Judge thereof shall be less than One Hundred Pounds, the said Court or such Judge is hereby

\* Our review has been unfortunately shut out from this Number.—(Ed. A.S.R.)



empowered either to refuse costs to the plaintiff, or to reduce such costs to any amount he may deem proper.

To pass an Ordinance "making further provision for the administration of justice," which violates the fundamental principles of civil rights, is nothing but sheer mockery, and we cannot wonder at the warmth of language employed by our correspondent, in commenting upon this attempt to deprive himself and his fellow-citizens of one of their greatest privileges as British subjects. Subjoined is their protest.

**PROTEST OF THE AFRICANS AGAINST THE ORDINANCE TO ABOLISH TRIAL BY JURY.**

To the Right Honourable the EARL of CAERNARVON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

My Lord,—

We, Her Britannic Majesty's loving and loyal subjects of the colony of Sierra Leone, for ourselves and on behalf of numerous other subjects of the said colony, beg leave to approach your Lordship for the purpose of respectfully but firmly protesting against the confirmation of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to make further provisions for the Administration of Justice within the settlement of Sierra Leone and its dependencies," which passed the Governor and Legislative Council on the 16th November 1866, as Ordinance No. 4 of the said year.

The very onerous and distinguished position in which it has pleased our Most Gracious Sovereign to place you with respect to this and other important British colonies, whose welfare, from the goodness of her heart, we believe, she deems intimately connected with the peace and glory of her reign, assures us that any confidence which we, her dutiful subjects, may repose in you, cannot be misplaced, especially when it is based, as in this instance, upon your sense of, and esteem for the ancient constitutional rights of British subjects; and we therefore proceed, with great reliance on your sincere anxiety for the tranquillity and honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty and her Government, to submit to you the following reasons for protesting against the confirmation of the Ordinance here referred to, reasons which we believe you cannot but unhesitatingly pronounce to be just and in keeping with the undoubted principles of the British Constitution.

We beg to state, firstly, That, contrary to the long-established practice here, a practice strictly in keeping with the rights of British subjects to make known their objections to any public measure by means of petitions to the Legislature, or through their own representatives. No notice whatever was given to the public here that an Ordinance of such vital importance—altering, in fact, the constitution of the colony—was so

much as intended even to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone.

Secondly, That not even the *unofficial* members of the Legislature knew any thing about this Ordinance until the very day it was passed, one some minutes before he entered the Council-room, and the other not until he had taken his seat at the Council Board, when a copy of the Ordinance was handed him, so that *even they* were prevented, studiously, it appears, from being able to express any sentiments unfavourable or otherwise to this Ordinance, or to acquaint the public that there was such a measure under contemplation.

Thirdly, That before some of the members of the Legislature had time to read for themselves the contents of this Ordinance, it was proceeded with and passed—passed at one sitting—passed in less than an hour, and *after ONE reading ONLY.*

Fourthly, That as British subjects we are entitled by the British Constitution to know what are the measures introduced into or before the Legislature of the colony, vitally affecting our rights and interests, and the rights and interests of the community; and it is the right of the inhabitants of this colony, Her Majesty's loving subjects, to be afforded time to make such representations as they desire, under all circumstances, before such measures have been passed or have been finally disposed of by the Legislature.

Fifthly, That in consequence of the non-notification of there being such an Ordinance to be dealt with by the Legislature, the hurried and unconstitutional manner in which it was passed, and the time between its passing and the departure of the mail conveying it for confirmation, the general community has been absolutely debarred from giving publicity to their decided sentiments against the 11th clause of the Ordinance especially, and from petitioning against the abolishment of trial by jury in civil actions for which this clause provides, and stating their reasons for doing so, a circumstance which, considered in itself, apart from the other condemnable circumstances connected with the passing of this Ordinance, could not, we respectfully submit, but cause you to recommend the non-confirmation of this Ordinance, and our Most Gracious Majesty at once to approve of your recommendation, until a reasonable time shall have been afforded us, as British subjects, to lay our complaints and objections respecting it before the Imperial Government.

For the foregoing reasons, My Lord, we now unanimously and absolutely protest against the confirmation of this Ordinance, until we, among numerous others of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony, shall have had sufficient time to make known, in a legitimate manner, their sentiments concerning it to Her Majesty's Ministers, and to point out the intolerable wrong, the gross injustice, which will be done to the inhabitants here were such an Ordinance, such an alteration, in fact, of the constitution of the colony to receive Her Majesty's sanction; and we very confidently rely upon your Lordship duly to lay this our protest before Her Gracious Majesty, or those of her Ministers whom it may concern;

and to give it all the support to which your high sense of justice and impartiality tells you it is entitled.

We have the honour to be, and to  
subscribe ourselves,  
Your Lordship's very obedient  
humble Servants,

(Signed) T. W. HUGHES,  
CHRIST. TAYLOR,  
JOS. JARRETT,  
J. B. PRATT,  
T. J. MACAULAY,  
WM. LEWIS, sen.  
WM. COLE,

Freetown, Sierra Leone,  
Nov. 21, 1866. and 46 others.

Whatever arguments may be urged in favour of so outrageous a piece of legislation, we are sure none will bear the test of examination. It has been alleged that the persons who are liable to serve as jurymen at Sierra Leone are too ignorant to comprehend their duties as such. The same objection would apply in many cases to juries in this country, one of which, not so long ago, is reported to have returned a verdict of "Died of accidental manslaughter," in the case of a man who had committed suicide by cutting his throat. As a rule, we may be sure that the Africans of Sierra Leone are sufficiently enlightened in all matters relating to their own interests, to give a right judgment, and we add our protest to that of the Memorialists, the prayer of whose petition we will do our utmost to support.

It is such legislation as this which breeds disaffection, disloyalty, and rebellion.

#### THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

In our last month's summary we referred to the reply which the Emperor of Brazil had sent, through his Minister of State, to the address forwarded to him, in the spring of last year, by the *Comité Français d'Emancipation*. The *Journal des Débats* of the 10th December last contains an admirable article on the subject of the abolition of Slavery, written by M. Edouard Laboulaye, President of the French Committee, and gives the text of the Emperor's reply. We believe our readers will feel interested to learn what the Emperor says, and to see how the eminent writer we have mentioned treats the question, of which he is so zealous and eloquent an advocate. We therefore append a translation of the article.

#### TRANSLATION.

"Since the abolition of Slavery by the United States, it has become evident that

the days of this detestable institution are numbered. Spain and Brazil are the two only countries where slaves are yet to be found; and it is impossible that they should long resist the current of opinion. It is not the philanthropists alone who cry out; there is at the present day an interest of the first order concerned in the eradication of Slavery. The suppression of the slave-trade would bring to an end the ruinous cruiser system which England and France keep up on the coast of Africa; and that great country, which Livingston and so many other bold explorers have revealed to us, would be opened to labour and civilization from the day that people, calling themselves Christians, no longer fomented barbarism there, by favouring pillage, murder and incendiarism, the inseparable conditions of slave-hunts and slave sales.

"These powerful reasons have encouraged the friends of the negro and of liberty to constitute Committees in Paris and London. The abolition of Slavery is one of those happy questions which unite, for one purpose, men of all creeds and all parties. It should therefore cause no surprise to see on the same Committee with M.M. de Broglie, Guizot, Montalembert, Cochin, Wallon, &c., the names of M.M. Henri Martin, Gaumont, de Pressensé, and others. Would that there were more of these questions, which, offering a neutral ground to all opinions, would teach men to know and mutually esteem one another. Politics divide us only too much. May humanity re-unite us!

"The first act of the Committee was to send two addresses, one to the Emperor of Brazil, the other to the Queen of Spain. The *Journal des Débats* published them last August. The first of these addresses has been answered as follows, in excellent French. Our readers will certainly peruse it with pleasure. The *Journal des Débats* has the honour of being one of the first of the press to demand the emancipation of the blacks.

#### REPLY.

"To Messieurs, the Members of the Committee for the abolition of Slavery.

"Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22, 1866.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour of submitting to the Emperor the letter in which you express your ardent wishes for the abolition of Slavery in Brazil.

"Instructed by His Majesty to reply to you, in his own name and in that of the Brazilian Government, I am happy to be able to give you the assurance, that this act of yours has been received with every mark of true sympathy.

"It was your's, gentlemen, whose noble voice is ever raised in favour of the great

principles of humanity and injustice, to bear testimony to the deep interest you take in the accomplishment of a task as great as it is difficult everywhere, and it is with the liveliest satisfaction the Brazilian Government sees you do justice to the personal sentiments of His Majesty the Emperor, of those of the members of the ministry, and to the tendency of public opinion in Brazil.

"The emancipation of the slaves, the necessary consequence of the abolition of the slave-trade, is now only a question of the mode and of the opportunity.

"When the painful circumstances in which the country is at present will permit of it, the Brazilian Government will consider as an object of primary importance the realization of that which the spirit of Christianity has long claimed of the civilized world.

"Pray accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration,

"*The Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,*

"MARTIN-FRANCISCO RIBEIRO DE ANDRADA."

"These are great words, uttered to give hope to all the friends of humanity. For a long time past, however, statesmen and all generous minds have demanded of Brazil the emancipation of the blacks. Of this fact the proof is to be found in an article on this subject in the *Revue Nationale* of last September, which it is not permissible for me to praise, because it is signed René Laboulaye, but which contains a mass of documents unknown in Europe, and bear testimony to the good will of the Brazilians.

"But it must not be forgotten that such a measure, which affects so many interests, is always grave and difficult; the owners see at once what they lose, and complain loudly; the blacks do not speak, for good reasons. If it be sought to re-establish the equilibrium between the masters and those who must per force be called victims, it is necessary that men of energy, the true friends of liberty, should take in hand the cause of those who cannot defend themselves, and carry public opinion with them. This is, according to my view, the grand part which belongs to the Emperor of Brazil. He has already done much; it remains for him to do more. He will, no doubt, have more than one difficulty to overcome; but is it nothing to know that the whole world is looking on encouragingly? Is it then nothing to attach to his name the grandest of titles, that of redeemer of the oppressed? The Emperor of Brazil is known to all literary and scientific men as one of the first

poets of his time, an enlightened protector of all new ideas. He has about him intelligent and devoted ministers. Let him dare to act, and he will bequeath to history a name which will be an everlasting honour to the house of Braganza, and which the most illustrious sovereigns of Europe may envy him."

EDOUARD LABOULAYE.

We think there will be a general concurrence of opinion, that the letter of the Emperor of Brazil is a very important document, as conveying a promise, from the fulfilment of which he cannot honourably withdraw; and we sincerely hope the miserable war in which Brazil has engaged may be speedily terminated, so that the Emperor and the Government may be left free to inaugurate the great measure which will restore four millions of human beings to liberty.

### Original Correspondence.

#### ABOLITION OF TRIAL BY JURY AT SIERRA LEONE.

We subjoin a communication on a subject of extreme importance, from a correspondent who is an African by birth and descent, and well acquainted with the colony of Sierra Leone. Our own comments upon this one-sided legislation will be found in another column; and we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, many of whom write under a sense of wrong, and may therefore be excused if they use strong language.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had scarcely been prepared for the intelligence which has just been received from Sierra Leone.

Philosophers, philanthropists, orators, and statesmen, had been exhausting themselves upon the wrongs done in Jamaica, but I am of opinion that Governor Eyre will not stand alone in his persecution of the African race.

Are you aware of the high crime against civil liberty which has been committed in Sierra Leone?

In the midst of a general peace, with commerce and civilization advancing, trial by jury is wrenched from the African, and the pillars of the constitution lie prostrate in the dust.

According to an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone on the 14th day of last month, in the short space of one hour, trial by jury in civil actions is at an end in that colony!

Two Judges appointed by the Crown are to be the arbiters in place of jurors, and after eighty years of tutelage and instructions, the African, upon his own soil, is hurled back to his primitive position of darkness and mental imbecility.



What then has England exhausted her treasures for? For what has a squadron, fanned by the breath of humanity, so long guarded the shores of Africa? For what has Wilberforce and Buxton struggled, and Brougham given his youth, his manhood, and his age? I answer, all for nothing. Eloquence, humanity, life itself, have all been offered up in vain; the native of Africa stands in as powerless a position now as he did eighty long years ago.

*Trial by jury in civil actions is abolished in Sierra Leone!*

Things do not arrive at a culminating point of evil in a single step. The progress of tyranny, like that of freedom, moves gradually in its course. It will be found that this turbulent and swollen flood, which has swept away in its guilty progress the safeguard of English rights, has had a very small commencement. Let us go back to the fountain head.

There was appointed to the Governorship of Sierra Leone one who, in another land, had awoke the open and honest hostility of the African race in the West Indies. Dominica petitioned the Colonial Office for the recall of Major Blackall, and that happy island having been, after a time, relieved of his government, in an unhappy hour he was transferred to Sierra Leone: he entered upon his new task with a foregone conclusion predominant in his mind, namely, a hostile feeling towards the African race generally.

Before though I enter into the circumstances connected with the governorship of Major Blackall at Sierra Leone, it is necessary to bring under your notice a remarkable trial which occurred during the administration of his predecessor. The result of this trial affords the first indication of the terrible blow against civilization which it is my misfortune to dwell upon.

An adventurer from Jamaica, but now the master of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, called *Marston*, was, in the year 1860 or 1861, tried for a brutal assault on a poor native African. The trial took place before Mr. Fitzjames, a coloured Acting Chief Justice, who in the exercise of his discretion charged the jury against the defendant, who was fined in the small sum of five pounds by the jury. Mr. Fitzjames soon learned to his cost that the constitutional freedom of action which belongs to an English judge is denied to a Colonial one, *if he be cursed with colour*. Mr. Fitzjames was suspended, and finally dismissed. Major Blackall entered upon a scene ripe for unconstitutional changes—his task was a congenial one. The long smouldering hostility which he entertained towards the African race had now a full opportunity to develop itself. An obedient and facile Legislative Council of salaried officials, *sitting with closed doors, unwatched by the public, and uncorrected by public opinion*, passed an ordinance which rendered every verdict delivered in civil actions subservient to the revival of four gentlemen, appointed by the Executive, who are invested with the power to reduce verdicts to the nominal sum of one farthing. This measure was passed in the presence of Mr. Carr, the Chief Justice, whether with his assent or not I cannot say; but no doubt the part he played in the

matter, when the subject comes, as it will eventually come, under the notice of Parliament, will be brought to light. This was the first terrible blow directed by Governor Blackall against trial by jury in civil actions at Sierra Leone.

Emboldened by this unconstitutional outrage, which was tamely submitted to by the natives, an Ordinance was prepared by the Queen's Advocate, under the direction of Governor Blackall, requiring security for costs to be given by plaintiffs before they could obtain redress in the Supreme Court for wrongs done to them.

This most unconstitutional measure awoke the general indignation of the native population of Sierra Leone. They trembled to think that if this Ordinance became law, poor Africans would be at the mercy of every angered official of the Marston class. Public meetings were held, and the voice of the people was then heard.

As a result from this demonstration, this most iniquitous Ordinance was abandoned, and now remains a dead, yet withal a speaking witness of the hostility of Major Blackall towards the African race.

The Ordinance though, which handed over the verdicts of twelve men, with the sanction of the presiding judge, to the prejudiced manipulation of four paid Crown officials, has at length ripened into the entire withdrawal of trial by jury in all civil actions.

The Marston clique opposed to the constitutional liberty at Sierra Leone, allege that verdicts returned by native jurors are unsatisfactory. Are verdicts returned in England always satisfactory? No one will presume to say that they are. Yet, should this be deemed a satisfactory reason for the abolition of trial by jury in England? To deal with facts is the province of jurors, whilst questions of law are assigned to the judge. What then shall we say of an Ordinance which, in the eighteenth century, levels those time-honoured distinctions, and merges two separate constitutional powers into one?

Let us suppose an action commenced against any editor, for what the Marston clique would deem to be a libel against one of themselves. What position would the defendant find himself in? The law and facts, which by the English law are vested in the jury alone in cases of *libel*, are, by this Ordinance, transferred to two hired instruments of the Executive, and holding their offices during its pleasure.

Imagine the crippled and prejudiced servants of the Crown supplying the healthful place of jurors, healthful, notwithstanding their alleged imperfections and their alleged ignorance. What chance would the most eminent man that ever practised at the bar of Sierra Leone have under such circumstances, if he were the defendant's counsel? What upright or learned man would fill the judicial chair, conscious that under such circumstances, his very presence there was a violation of the constitution, and he himself the helpless puppet of a prejudiced clique?

I denounce this Ordinance as a reversal of the constitution, got up to protect men of the Marston clique, as a travelling back in the

records of time, as one, if it be permitted by the Earl of Carnarvon to remain the law of Sierra Leone, may possibly lead to a position of affairs, the resemblance to which can only be found in the recent unexampled position of Jamaica.

I do not think I over-estimate the magnitude of the question, nor that I too gloomily prophecy as to the results to which it may lead. Remember, that in Jamaica there was some manifestation of angry feeling (although not a vestige of conspiracy before Governor Eyre suspended the constitution). Governor Blackall does not even require the pretext of a street riot before he abolishes trial by jury. Will not this abolition be extended to criminal cases? Why should Governor Blackall stop short in civil actions? Surely, if the African cannot arrive at a proper verdict relative to a simple contract, they are not capable of deciding upon circumstances affecting life and death!

Let us see what manner of men the Sierra Leone judges are when, like children, they are permitted to walk alone.

In order to show into what hands power is about being transferred by this wicked Ordinance, I need but point out the result of a series of appeals which have recently come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council here from Sierra Leone.

You will observe, that in these Appeal cases, the judges of the lower Court at Sierra Leone decided alone both upon the law and the facts, *unassisted by jurors*, and the result has been, that every appeal against their judgment has been successful, with the exception of one, the failure of which I shall presently account for.

In the first appeal which was tried here, namely, Rolet and others *v.* Shaw, the Acting Collector of Sierra Leone, few who attended the Court upon that occasion will forget the indignant terms in which Lord Justice Turner denounced the conduct of Mr. Shaw, (a young inexperienced official, imported into the colony by Governor Blackall, and placed over the heads of competent native clerks and officers) and cast aside his evidence as worthless. Yet it was upon this creature's testimony that the Sierra Leone judge, unassisted by jurors, pronounced a judgment which was at once reversed with damages and costs.

In the second appeal, founded upon the seizure of a foreign vessel in the port of Sierra Leone, the property of the Prussian Consul-General at Genoa, for an alleged equipment for the slave-trade, the Sierra Leone judge, unaided by a jury, pronounced a judgment which was founded upon so much error both upon law and fact, that it was instantly set aside with damages and costs for the illegal detention of the vessel.

In the third appeal, a pauper was condemned to pay a fine of £300 for an alleged infraction of the Customs laws, without being permitted to make any defence. In this case a violation of the first principle of natural justice took place, and the good old maxim, *audi alteram partem* was set aside by the Sierra Leone judge. His Honour would not recognize the high authority of the Court of Exchequer, "that no proposition can be more clearly established than that a man cannot incur the loss of liberty or property for

"an offence by a judicial proceeding, until he has had a fair opportunity of answering the charge against him." He also ignored the observation of Mr. Justice Fortesque, "that the laws of God and man both give the party an opportunity to make his defence, if he has any." "I remember," says his lordship, "to have heard it observed by a very learned man upon such an occasion, that even God himself did not pass sentence upon Adam before he was called upon to make his defence. Adam, (says God) where art thou? Hast thou not eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat? And the same question was put to Eve also."

This great wrong could not have taken place if the Sierra Leone judge had had the assistance of a jury. I need not say that in this case also the judgment of the lower Court was reversed with costs.

In the fourth case, there could be no doubt the appellants would have succeeded if the judge of the lower Court had condemned their property; but Mr. Shaw, the seizer, was, fortunately for himself, defeated at Sierra Leone. Restitution of the property seized was decreed by the judge, but without costs. The appeal, therefore, mainly depended upon a question of costs, so far as the principal appellant was concerned, which, by a rule of the Privy Council, their lordships could not under any circumstances entertain. Hence it was dismissed.

I need not say that the victory is a barren one for poor Mr. Shaw, since the judgment of the Privy Council will only enable him to recover his costs in defending the appeal here: whilst the costs expended by him in a useless prosecution at Sierra Leone will not be restored to him, as the original judgment in the case remains undisturbed.

I merely casually allude to these cases to show how little entitled the feeble Sierra Leone judges are to cast aside the aid of the jury box.

I observe with wonder that, against this iniquitous Ordinance, not a single European merchant has signed the protest forwarded to the Colonial Office, or raised an indignant voice against this measure.

There may be some excuse for the poor African, if he did not understand the dreadful calamity which has befallen the colony by abolishing trial by jury. But what shall I say of men born and educated under the English constitution tacitly looking on at the commission of such a deadly wrong!

Do the European merchants at Sierra Leone imagine that they always will have Major Blackall, with his hatred against the African race, as Governor amongst them, protecting them from responsibility for brutal assaults on their servants?

Suppose Major Blackall's successor, actuated by the very opposite feeling, what protection then have the Europeans against this Ordinance? They may, under the favourable sway of Governor Blackall, pass for a time the poisoned chalice from their lips, but the hour of a just retribution is not distant.

Let the European merchants remember the fate of some of their own distinguished country-

men, namely, Messrs. Isaacs, Thomas Reader, and Crowley, and tremble to think what a gigantic power they have given to any future Governor to use against their own race.

In the cases that I have mentioned, a white skin was no protection against the despotism of officials; and both Isaacs and Reader are at present exiles from the colony of Sierra Leone. The heavy fines imposed by a judge, sitting in the Vice Admiralty Court without a jury upon poor Mr. Reader, ought to have acted as a warning to all Europeans at Sierra Leone. Solemnly impressed with those facts in place of getting the power of juries extended to trials of revenue cases in the Vice Admiralty Court, as exists in the Court of Exchequer in England, where all revenue cases are tried before a judge, aided by a jury of twelve men; they actually have allowed trial by jury to be abolished in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone; thus giving to a judge the arbitrary and irresponsible authority to fine or imprison Europeans according to his will.

Had juries been allowed to assist the judge in the trial of revenue cases in Sierra Leone, as is the case in England, would such judgments as those recently given at Sierra Leone, in the cases of the Ricarda Schmiedt and Mr. Rolet, have ever been pronounced?

In those two remarkable cases, two distinguished Europeans, namely, Mr. E. G. Schmiedt, Prussian Consul-General at Genoa, and Mons. Rolet, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen, were not only deprived of their property for a time, but their character as well, and had it not been for the untiring zeal of their advocate, a blemished reputation and large pecuniary losses would have been attached to their names, and even the Honourable Mr. Heddle, the Consignee of the Ricarda Schmiedt, would not have passed scathless.

Do the European merchants at Sierra Leone, in their blind hostility against the African race, forget how an arbitrary judge, without a jury, fined Mr. Reader £900 in a revenue case? This despotic act did not occur in the infancy of the colony, but only a few short years ago. If the judge had been aided by the presence of jurors in the Vice Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone, would the Honourable Mr. Heddle have been dragged from his high, social, and monetary position, to vindicate himself before the Privy Council?

The answer to all this may be, that there is a power of appeal to the Privy Council here. Taking this for granted (although there are many cases in which no appeal lies—take, for example, the case of Mr. William Cole, just decided), still, even in cases where there is an appeal, many difficulties have to be surmounted. For instance, the first expense of this movement entails a cost close upon £500; and, moreover, as the appeal must be decided upon the notes transmitted from the lower Court, it is quite unnecessary to say that, unwatched by the constitutional eye of a jury, these notes may undergo a strange manipulation in the lower Court, which may materially affect the appellants.

But even with the power of appeal, to show what little value is attached to it, the four cases

that I have alluded to were the very first that for a quarter of a century came from Sierra Leone to the Privy Council here. No doubt there may have been many other judgments at Sierra Leone equally open to reversal, but in consequence of the vast expenses and many other inconveniences, not necessary to mention, the people of Sierra Leone very wisely declined taking advantage of it.

I have detained you at greater length than I feel myself justified in doing, but I trust you will accept as my apology the magnitude of the subject to which I have called your attention. I have addressed you as one possessing both the will and the power to rescue the African from the helpless and desolate position in which this Ordinance has placed him.

### COLONIAL JUSTICE.

THE outbreak in Jamaica, in October 1865, will, it is to be hoped, lead to some improvement in the government of the West-India colonies. But the public officials in some of them seem to be of opinion that none is needed, if we may judge from the way in which a member of the House of Assembly in the Island of St. Vincent appears to have been treated. That gentleman is Mr. Smith, of Clare Valley, a native of the north of Scotland, and one of the most respected planters in St. Vincent. But he has been, for twenty years, the sturdy and fearless enemy of corruption and oppression in all forms, and has made so many enemies, that, within the last few years, the office of a newspaper which he had commenced, in Kingston, was burnt to the ground, and an attempt made on his life. He prosecuted the Provost-Marshall for neglect of duty, but the case was decided against him in two Courts, with costs. He appealed to the Queen in Council, his only resort. A demand was made by the Provost-Marshall for his costs, which Mr. Smith refused to pay, but told the Provost-Marshall's agent to distrain for the amount, if he thought fit. This was not done. In October last, the elections for the House of Assembly took place. Mr. Smith has been a member of the House for twenty years. But an attempt was apparently resolved on to prevent his re-election, and to that end he was arrested at the Provost-Marshall's instance, without warning. He petitioned the Governor to be liberated, as the case was still *sub lite*. But his Excellency refused to look at the petition till next day. Mr. Smith, however, was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. An attempt was made, immediately on the writ being granted, to have it cancelled, and the Justices who issued it decided that, in doing so, they had acted *ultra vires*, because an old and obsolete form of application



had not been adhered to. This decision was no sooner arrived at than Mr. Smith was seized by half-a-dozen constables, although he offered to pay the claim into the Court so soon as he had time to send for the money. But this did not suit his adversaries. He was again conveyed to prison, and every obstacle thrown in the

way of his liberation. The attempt to defeat his election was, however, ineffectual. He was returned to the House of Assembly, of which he is senior member, to continue his perilous but honourable cause of fighting injustice and corruption almost single-handed.

## DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1866.

Donations. Ann.Sub.				Donations. Ann.Sub.			
£ s. d. £ s. d.				£ s. d. £ s. d.			
<b>August Offerings:</b>				Arthur, Rev. Wm., London, 5 0 0			
Baptist Mission House,				A. W. H., Teignmouth .	1 1 0	1 1 0	
Grand Turk, W. I.,				Ashby, Frederic, Staines .		2 2 0	
per Rev. Daniel Ker.	1	0	0				
Bethany, Jamaica, per				Backhouse, Katherine,			
Rev. John Clark .	1	3	6	Darlington . . .	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Brown's Town & Beth-				Backhouse, Edward, Sun-			
any, Jamaica, per				land . . .	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Rev. John Clark (1865)	2	2	6	Backhouse, James, York .	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Brown's Town, Jamaica,				Baker, John Edward, Bir-			
per Rev. John Clark	2	3	6	mingham . . .	10 0 0	2 0 0	
Ditto, (Children's), do.	0	13	6	Baker, George, ditto .	10 0 0	2 0 0	
Grange Hill, Pa, Ja-				Baker, James, York .	0 5 0	0 5 0	
maica, per Rev. H.				Baker, Joseph, N. Shields		0 5 0	
Clarke . . .	3	0	0	Ball, William, Tottenham,		4 4 0	
Macedonia, Jamaica, per				Banbury Ladies' Associa-			
Rev. John Clark .	0	16	0	tion, per James Cadbury	5 0 0		
Montego Bay, Jamaica,				Barrow, R.C., Birmingham	2 0 0		
per Rev. James Reid,	1	10	0	Barrow, George, ditto .	2 0 0		
Mount Hermon, Ja-				Bassett, J. D., Esq.,			
maica, per Rev. John				Leighton Buzzard .		2 2 0	
Clarke . . .	2	12	2	Beaumont, William, Esq.,			
Smith's Church, Deme-				Newcastle-on-Tyne .		2 2 0	
rara, per Rev. E. W.				Bell, Shephard, Alton .	1 0 0	2 0 0	
Wallbridge (1865) .	2	17	0	Bell, The Misses, ditto .		1 0 0	
Staceyville, Jamaica,				Belgrave, Aug. F., Sierra			
per Rev. R. Dalling,	1	8	6	Leone . . .		1 1 0	
Sturge Town, Jamaica,				Benham, J., London .	1 0 0		
per Rev. John Clark	0	14	0	Best, P. J., Barbadoes .	1 0 10		
Aberdeen Ladies' Anti-				B. J., ditto . . .	0 10 0		
Slavery Society, per				Bewley, Samuel, Dublin .	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Mrs. Gray . . .	3	3	0	Binns, Thomas, Totten-			
Adams, Thos., Birmingham,	10	0	0	ham . . .		1 1 0	
Albright, Arthur, ditto .	10	0	0	Binns, Henry, Croydon .		0 10 0	
Alexander, Frederic, Ips-				Birmingham Ladies' Ne-			
wich . . .			0 10 0	groes' Friend Society,			
Alexander, Mrs., ditto .			0 10 0	per M. Cadbury . .	30 0 0		
Alexander, Miss S. A.,				Birmingham, a few friends			
Reigate . . .			1 1 0	at, per John Bottomley	3 0 0		
Alexander, Miss M. B., do.			1 1 0	Bishop, Thomas, Sierra			
Allen, Stafford, London .			2 2 0	Leone . . .		0 5 0	
Allen, Wm., do., (3 yrs.)			3 3 0	Blackmore, W., Wands-			
Allen, Elizabeth, Liskeard	1	0	0	worth . . .	1 1 0		
Allis, Thos., Osbaldwick .	2	0	0	Bligh, Samuel, London .	1 0 0		
Alloway, Rev. W., Jamaica,			0 10 6	Borwick, George, Wal-			
Alsop, Robert, London .			2 2 0	thamstow . . .	5 0 0		

Donations.		Ann. Sub.		Donations.		Ann. Sub.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Boam, Henry, Derby		0	10 0	Cropper, John, Liverpool	10 0 0	20	0 0
Bottomley, John, Birmingham		1	0 0	Crosfield, John, Ambleside		1	1 0
Bowron, Dr., London	3 0 0			Cossham, Handel, Esq., Bristol	2 2 0		
Boys, Jacob, Brighton	1 1 0	1	1 0	Curtis, William, Alton (1865 and 1866)		1	0 0
Boyle, Syble, Sierra Leone		3	3 0	Culbert, John, Nassau, (N.P.)		0	10 0
Brady, Hannah, York	0 5 0	0	5 0				
Braithwaite, Charles L., Kendal		1	0 0				
Brewin, Wm., Cirencester	5 0 0			Darby, Miss Lucy, Coalbrookdale		1	1 0
Bright, Thomas, Sierra Leone		2	2 0	Darby, Mrs. R., Stanley Hall		1	1 0
Brown, Potto, Houghton		1	1 0	Davis, Joseph, Bristol	2 0 0	1	0 0
Brown, Francis, Brighton	5 0 0	1	1 0	Dawson, Mr., Exeter		0	5 0
Brown, W. W., Evesham	1 1 0			Dickinson, Henry, Coalbrookdale		1	1 0
Browne, H., Youghal		0	2 6	Dickinson, Rev. W. W., King's Lynn	1 1 0	1	1 0
Brown, W. H., N. Shields	0 2 6			Dillwyn, S. A., Bath		1	0 0
Bruce, John G. C., Bathurst		0	10 0	Dornbusch, George, London		1	1 0
Bull, G. P., Sierra Leone		1	10 0	Dummett, D.T., Barbadoes	0 5 0		
Burney, George, London		1	1 0				
Burchett, J. R., ditto	2 2 0	2	2 0	Ecroyd, Wm., Lomeshaye	10 0 0		
Burt, Jonathan, York	3 0 0			Edwards, William, Esq., London		5	0 0
Burlington, Hy., Evesham	3 0 0			Edwards, Miss, ditto		5	0 0
Buxton, Charles, Esq., M.P., London		50	0 0	Eliot, John, Liskeard	1 0 0	0	10 0
				Eliot, Mary, ditto	0 10 0	0	5 0
Cadbury, James, Banbury		0	10 0	Ellis, G. W., Barbadoes	1 0 10		
Cadbury, John, Birmingham		1	0 0	Ellis, Thomas, Esq., ditto	2 1 8		
Cadbury, B. H., ditto		0	10 0	Epps, Dr. John, London		1	0 0
Candler, John, Springfield		0	10 6	Etches, W. J. Esq., Derby	1 1 0		
Carpenter R. L., Bridport	0 10 0			Evesham Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, per J. Pumphrey		2	5 0
Cash, William, London		2	2 0	Evans, Edward, Worcester	5 0 0		
Cash, S. M., London	1 0 0	1	0 0	Exeter, Collection at, per R. Hutchinson		0	11 0
Casson, John, York	0 5 0			Exeter, a Friend at, per Mrs. Glyde	10 0 0		
Charleton, Robert, Bristol	50 0 0	5	5 0	Ezzidio, the Hon. John, Sierra Leone		5	5 0
Charleton, Elizabeth, ditto	9 0 0	1	0 0				
Chalkley, Hy., Tottenham		0	10 0	Fabian, Charles, Esq., Trinidad, W. I.	5 5 0		
Cheetham, Charles, Esq., Heywood	10 0 0			Falmouth Ladies' Association, per S. A. Fox		1	1 0
Child, Miss, London		0	10 0	Fawcus, Mr., N. Shields		0	10 0
Child, E., Esq., Hereford	2 0 0			Fawcus, Margaret, ditto	0 10 0		
Cirencester Auxiliary, per Thomas Brewin	10 12 0			Ferguson, Robert, Esq., near Carlisle		2	2 0
Clark, Mr., Jericho, Jamaica, per J. Hume	5 0 0			Fife, S., Fernando Po	2 10 0		
Clark, Joseph, Southampton		0	10 6	Finden, Harry, Bathurst		0	6 0
Clark, W. C., Matlock Green		1	0 0	Fisher, Abraham, Youghal		0	2 6
Clark, Rev. John, Jamaica (1865 and 1866)		1	1 0	Fison, Rev. C., Hendon	0 10 6		
Clarkson, Mrs., London		0	10 0	Fitzgerald, J. P., Esq., Woodbridge		1	1 0
Cooke, George, Liverpool		0	10 0	Forster, Josiah, Esq., Tottenham		3	3 0
Cooke, Isaac B., ditto		0	10 0	Foster, Robert, Esq., ditto		3	3 0
Coker, J. W., Sierra Leone		0	5 3	Forster, William E. Esq., M.P., Bradford		1	0 0
Cole, Henry T., Esq., Bathurst R. Gambia		0	10 0	Foster, Mary, Truro	1 0 0	1	0 0
Cole, William, Esq., Sierra Leone		4	4 0	Foreign Affairs Committee,			
Coltman, Ann (late of Leicester), by T. Burgess	5 0 0						
Coning, Thomas, York	0 5 0						
Cooper, Joseph, London	10 0 0	1	1 0				
Cropper, James, Kendal	5 0 0	2	2 0				

Donations.			Ann. Sub.			Donations.			Ann. Sub.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Sheffield, per Isaac Ironside	1	1	0			Impey, Hannah, Sudbury			1	0	0		
Fothergill, Miss Mary, Hensol Castle,				2	0	0	Innis, R. W., Barbadoes	0	10	0			
Fox, Henry, Reading	1	0	0			Isaac, J. C., Liskeard			0	10	0		
Fox, Anna, Bristol				1	1	0	Jackson, C., York	0	5	0			
Fox, Samuel, Tottenham				1	1	0	Janson, William, Esq., St. Leonard's			2	2	0	
Fox, Samuel, Nottingham	10	0	0			Jeffry, J. R., Birmingham	5	0	0				
Fox, Mrs. S. A., Falmouth	1	0	0			Jesper, J., Preston			2	0	0		
Fox, R. Were, Esq., ditto				5	5	0	Joaque, R. N., Sierra Leone			2	2	0	
Friend, A, London	0	10	6			Johnson, R., Birmingham	5	0	0				
Friend, A (F. G.), Sierra Leone				0	10	3	Jones, Mrs., Baschurch			1	1	0	
Friend, A, Banana's Island				1	0	0	Jones, Rev. T., Blackheath	0	10	0	0	10	0
Garraway, Mr., Hampstead	0	10	6			Jones and Sons, Messrs., Birmingham	5	0	0				
Gibson, Deborah, Saffron Walden	10	0	0			Jones, Robert, Bala	0	3	0				
Glaisher, John H., Holloway				0	10	0	Joseland, George, Worcester	0	5	0			
Golding, G., Birmingham	1	0	0			Joseland, R., Torquay			0	10	0		
Graham, Hannah, Berk-hampstead				1	1	0	Jowitt, John, Leeds	5	0	0			
Green, John, Sutton	1	0	0	0	10	0	Jowitt, Benjamin, Esq., do. (3 yrs.)			3	3	0	
Grimes, —, Esq., Barbadoes	1	0	10			Kemp, G., Rochdale	2	0	0				
Glyde, Mrs., Exeter				1	0	0	Kennedy, Rev. J., Westbury	0	10	6	0	10	6
Glyde, Miss, ditto				0	5	0	Kenway, James, Neath			0	10	0	
Gregory, James, Evesham	1	10	0			Kenway, L. B., ditto	0	5	0				
Hack, Daniel P., Brighton	2	0	0	1	0	0	Ketton, Rev. J., Preston			0	10	0	
Harris, Henry, Esq., Bradford				1	0	0	King, Rev. D., London	1	0	0			
Harris, Alfred, Esq., ditto				1	0	0	King, Henry, York	0	5	0			
Harris, Sarah, ditto	3	0	0	0	10	0	King, Samuel, Birmingham	1	10	0	1	0	0
Harris, Lydia, London				1	0	0	King, Henry, Rochdale	5	0	0	5	0	0
Harrison, Miss C., Weston	1	1	0				King, John, Sudbury			1	0	0	
Hartshorn, Rev. W., Sierra Leone				0	10	0	King, W. D., ditto			1	0	0	
Harvey, Thomas, Leeds	5	0	0				Kitching, John, M.D., York	0	5	0			
Haughton, James, Dublin	1	0	0				K. J., Barbadoes	1	0	10			
Haytian Government, the, per His Excellency General Adams	10	0	0				Lake, J. J., Sierra Leone			3	3	0	
Helston Auxiliary, per W. C. Odgers	0	19	0	1	5	0	Layton, Edward John, Esq., London	500	0	0			
Henderson, J., London	0	10	6				Lean, W. S., ditto			0	10	0	
Higgins, M. R., Antigua				0	10	0	Letchworth, Thos., Asplay	2	2	0	1	1	0
Higgins, William, Sidcot	0	10	0				Lewis, Wm., Sierra Leone			5	5	0	
Hicks, Chas., Stanstead				1	0	0	Lindo, Rev. A., Jamaica			0	10	6	
Hill, J. H., Hull	2	0	0				Lister, Joseph J., Esq., Upton	10	0	0			
Hill, S. H., ditto	2	0	0				Liskeard Auxiliary, per E. J. Hill	1	11	3			
Hill, M. A., ditto	1	0	0				Ludbrook, F. F., Gloucester	0	10	0			
H. H. H., Plymouth	0	5	0				Lury, Eliza, Bristol			0	6	0	
Holmes, William, Alton				0	10	0	Lumpkin, H. Sen., Sierra Leone			5	5	0	
Holden, J. D., London	1	10	0				Lynch, A. J., Barbadoes	1	0	10			
Horniman, John, Croydon	5	5	0				Macfoy, James, Sierra Leone			2	10	0	
Horsnaill, Chas., Canterbury	0	10	0				Macfoy, Samuel J., ditto			0	2	6	
Hubbert, Rachel, Brain-tree				1	0	0	Macarthy, J. B., ditto			2	2	0	
Hughes, T. W., Sierra Leone				2	2	0	Macaulay, T. J., ditto			1	1	0	
Hunter, James, N. Shields				0	10	0	McCaulay, C. W., ditto			1	1	0	
Husbands, W., Barbadoes	0	10	0				Marrett, Charles, Southampton			0	5	0	
Hutchinson, R., Birmingham	2	0	0				Marsh, John, Dorking			1	0	0	
							Marshall, Samuel, Kendal			0	10	0	



Donations.			Ann. Sub.			Donations.			Ann. Sub.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Massie, Dr. & Mrs., London	1	0	0			Pope, Margaret, Staines	10	0	0				
Mason, Sarah, York	1	0	0	1	0	0	Pratt, J. B., Sierra Leone			5	10	0	
Matthews, William, Earl's Colne			1	1	0	Pratt, Messrs. W. H., and Sons, ditto				1	1	0	
Maurice, Rev. J. A., Sierra Leone			2	2	0	Preston Anti-Slavery Society, per S. J. Clemesha	3	0	0				
McMichael, N., Dunfermline	1	0	0			Priestman, John, Bradford				1	0	0	
Maxwell, W. J. Esq., Lagos			5	0	0	Price, Samuel, Birmingham	2	0	0				
Meheux, John, Esq., Sierra Leone			3	0	0	Proctor, James, Esq., Brighton	25	0	0				
Melbourne, Thomas, ditto			1	1	0	Proctor, Joseph, North Shields	1	0	0	0	10	0	
Middlemore, William, Birmingham	10	0	0			Proctor, J. R., ditto	0	10	0	0	10	0	
Miller, Joseph, Whitehaven			0	10	0	Puckrin, Thomas, York	0	5	0				
Mill, John Stuart, Esq., M.P., Blackheath	5	0	0			Pumphrey, William, ditto	0	5	0				
Mills, John R. Esq., M.P., London	21	0	0			Pumphrey, John, Evesham	0	9	0				
Moor, Rev. E., Great Bealings			0	10	0	Pumphrey, S. B., Birmingham	2	0	0				
Morland, John, Esq., Croydon	5	0	0	2	2	0	Randall, E. M., Southampton			0	5	0	
Mordy, J., Workington			0	10	6	Rainy, Wm., Esq., London	5	5	0				
Munroe, C. S., Bathurst			0	10	0	Rees, Jonathan, Neath	1	10	0	0	10	0	
M. B. J., Barbadoes	0	10	0			Rees, A. Esq., Barbadoes	0	5	0				
M. W., ditto	1	0	10			Reffle, J. W., London				0	10	0	
Newman, W. H., Southampton			0	5	0	Renton, Rev. H., Kelso				1	0	0	
Nichol, Mrs. D., Edinburgh	5	0	0			Richardson, Henry, Newcastle-on-Tyne				0	10	0	
Nobbie, J. A., Nassau (N.P.)			0	10	0	Richardson, Ellen, ditto	0	6	0				
Norris, Wm., Coalbrookdale			0	5	0	Richardson, Mary, North Shields				0	10	0	
Norris, William G., ditto			0	5	0	Richardson, Henry, York				0	10	0	
Norton, Thomas, Esq., London			5	5	0	Richards, J. D., Bathurst				0	10	0	
Norton, William, Esq., Woodbridge			1	0	0	Robson, Isaac, Huddersfield	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Nutter, Wm., Birmingham	5	0	0			Rosling, Alfred, Jun., London	2	0	0				
Osborne, W. W., Sierra Leone			1	1	0	Rosling, Samuel, Reading	5	0	0	3	3	0	
Palmer, George, Esq., Reading	2	2	0	0	10	0	Rowntree, William, Scarborough	2	0	0	1	0	0
Palk, Edward, Southampton			0	10	6	Rowntree, John, ditto (1865 & 1866.)	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Paton, W. Esq., Glasgow	3	0	0			Rowntree, John S., York				0	10	0	
Parmitter, E., Thornbury	1	0	0			Rowntree, Sarah, ditto				1	1	0	
Paul, T. D., Somerset	1	0	0			Rowntree, R. & A., ditto	0	5	0				
Pease, John Beaumont, Darlington			1	0	0	Russell, Henry, Dublin				0	10	0	
Pease, Arthur, Esq., ditto	10	0	0			Ryley, Thomas C., Esq., Wigan	20	0	0				
Pease, Edward, Esq., ditto	10	0	0			Savage, W. D., Brighton	0	10	0				
Pease, Joseph, Esq., ditto			50	0	0	Sawyer, T. J., Sierra Leone				2	10	0	
Pease, Thos., Esq., Henbury			0	10	6	Scarr, Hannah, York	1	0	0	0	10	0	
Pearce, Wm., Sierra Leone			1	1	0	Schælcher, Victor, London				1	0	0	
Peek, Richard, Esq., Kingsbridge	1	1	0	1	1	0	Seekings, John R., Birmingham	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peek, James, London			1	1	0	Sergeant, T. W., London				0	10	0	
Peile, George, Whitehaven			1	1	0	Shannon, H. J., Barbadoes	1	0	10				
Phillips, A., Jamaica			0	10	0	Shanks, G. H., Lisburn				0	10	0	
Pim, Jonathan, Esq., M.P., Dublin			1	1	0	Shewell, Joseph, Colchester				0	10	0	
Pollard, William, Esq., Hertford	50	0	0	50	0	0	Shewell, John T., Rushmere				1	0	0
							Shepherd, M. H., York	0	10	0	0	5	0
							Shorthouse, J. W., Birmingham	2	0	0			
							Sidebottom, James, Manchester				1	0	0

Donations.			Ann. Sub.			Donations.			Ann. Sub.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Silver, Miss, Woodbridge			0	5	0	Thompson, J. G., ditto			1	1	0
Sims, W. D., Ipswich			2	2	0	Thorp, Fielden, York	1	0	0		
Smithson, George, Birmingham	10	0	2	0	0	Thurston, A., Nassau (N.P.)			1	0	0
Small Sums, Barbadoes	0	4				Toll, Miss, Woodbridge			0	5	0
Smith, Edward, Esq., Sheffield	100	0				Tregelles, L. & R., Falmouth	0	5	0		
Smith, William, Esq., Sierra Leone			3	0	0	Trevellyan, A. Esq., Truro	5	5	0		
Smithies, Thos. B., London			1	1	0	Trimble, Robert, Liverpool			1	0	0
Smith, W. L., St. Alban's	2	2				Trotman, W. Esq., London	2	2	0		
Snowdon, Ann, Birmingham			1	0	0	Tuck, W., Bath			0	10	0
Southall, William, ditto	2	0	1	0	0	Tuckett, F. Esq., London	10	0	0		
Southall, Wm., Jun., ditto	2	0				Tuckett, P. D., Frenchay	1	0	0	1	0
Southall, Edward P., Leominster	5	0				Tweedy, Ann, Truro			1	0	0
Southall, Mary, ditto	2	0				Veale, James, St. Austle	0	10	0	0	10
Spence, Joseph, York			1	1	0	Veale, William, ditto	1	0	0		
Spence, Joseph, North Shields			0	10	0	Veale, Richard, ditto			0	10	0
Spence, John F., ditto			0	5	0	Viner, Mary, Gloucester	5	0	0	2	0
Sprague, J., Exmouth	1	0				Wainwright, Miss, Woodbridge			0	5	0
Stansfield, John, Bradford			0	5	0	Walker, Robert, Leeds			0	10	0
Stansfield, Mary, ditto			0	5	0	Walker, Joseph, Esq., Knaresborough	2	0	0	0	10
Sterry, Joseph, London			2	2	0	Warner, Charles B., London			1	1	0
Sterry, Deborah, Hertford			1	1	0	Waterman, —, Esq., Barbadoes	1	0	0		
Sterry, Henry, London	5	0	6	6	0	Waterlow, C. W. Esq., Reigate	1	1	0		
Stienthall, A., Manchester	1	1				Waters, Samuel, per Executors of, Oadby, near Leicester	100	0	0		
Stobie, W. Esq., St. Andrew's	0	10				Webster, Rev. G. E., Grimsburgh			0	10	0
Sturge, Edmund, Birmingham	10	0	2	0	0	West, E. Esq., Amersham Hall	2	2	0		
Sturge, Charles, ditto	5	0	2	0	0	White, W. H., York	0	5	0		
Sundry Donations, per George Joseland, Worcester	0	11				Wiffen, B. H., Woburn	2	0	0		
Swinburne, H., Birmingham	1	0				Wilkey, J. F., Exeter			0	10	0
S. Y., York	0	5	0	5	0	Williams, Samuel, Nassau (N. P.)			0	10	0
Tanner, William, Bristol	5	0				Williams, Caleb, M. D., York	5	0	0	1	1
Tatham, Miss, Leeds	4	0	1	0	0	Wilson, James, ditto	2	0	0	1	0
Taylor, Miss Helen, Blackheath	2	0				Wilson, J. E. Esq., Mansfield	5	0	0		
Taylor, Robert, York	0	5				Wilson, William, Esq., do.	5	0	0		
Taylor, Wilhelmina, York	0	5				Wilson, H. J., Birmingham	1	0	0		
Taylor, John, London	2	2				Windeatt, T. Esq., Tavistock	1	0	0		
Taylor, Christopher, Sierra Leone			2	2	0	Windeatt, Miss, ditto	1	0	0		
Thomas, George, Esq., Bristol			100	0	0	Wipple, Mr., Exeter			0	5	0
Thomas, W. B., Sierra Leone			2	2	0	Wise, Chas., London (2yrs.)			2	2	0
Thomas, Samuel, ditto			2	2	0	W. T. P., Barbadoes	0	10	0		
Thompson, John J. N., Nassau (N. P.)			0	10	0	W. H. B., ditto	0	5	0		
Thompson, Sylvanus, York	0	5	0	5	0	Young, Joseph, Chatham			0	10	0
Thompson, Samuel, Fordingbridge	1	17	3	3	0	Zachary, Daniel, Stourport			1	1	0
Thompson, M. G., Sierra Leone			2	2	0	Zachary, Thomas, ditto			1	1	0

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